

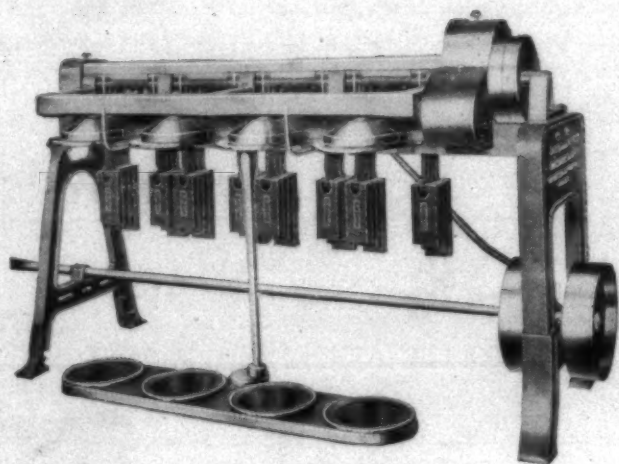
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1916

NUMBER 24

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TEXTILE MACHINERY

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Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DUTCHER TEMPLES

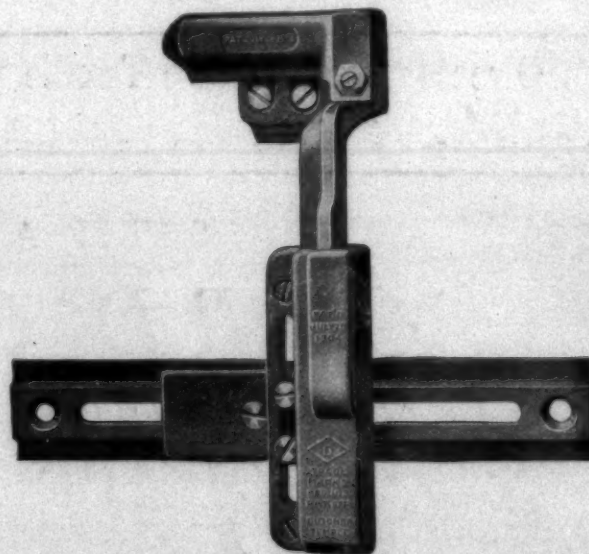
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DRAPER COMPANY

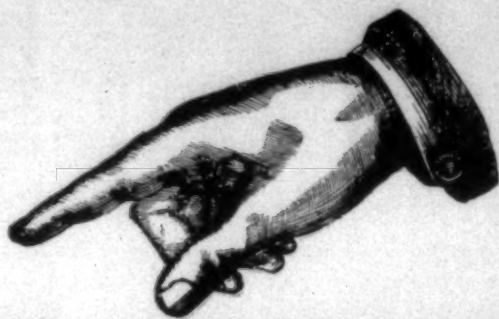
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

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Cotton Goods Trade With South America

C. L. Chandler Before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

It is a great pleasure to address a body of men who have shown such an ardent co-operative spirit as the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina and it is particularly agreeable to deliver this address in the largest seaport in the largest state in the Union east of the Mississippi.

It will be superfluous to remind you of the many claims to fame of the ancient and honorable seaport of Wilmington, but let me recall to your attention that a direct trade between North Carolina and Argentina existed from Wilmington to Buenos Aires one hundred years ago.

In September, 1818, the American ship *Bernarda* reached Buenos Aires from Wilmington with a cargo of naval stores and turpentine, and on the 18th of June, 1818, the American bark *Resolution* arrived at Buenos Aires from Wilmington also with naval stores and turpentine. Thus you can readily see that the trade of North Carolina with the South American countries is nothing new. At a later period in the history of this state, one of the greatest of its sons, William A. Graham, whose grandson is with us here today, made tremendous efforts both as Secretary of the Navy and as Senator to increase our trade and intercourse with the various South American countries.

The rapid growth of cotton manufacturing in this state has brought with it many new problems. It is inevitable that with the increased production should come an increased demand for export business; and there are few greater fields for our export activity in cotton goods today than in Latin American countries, but we must consider this matter from the viewpoint of its difficulties as well as its advantages.

Gentlemen, I wish to disabuse your minds of two very common misconceptions of South American trade. There is no immense volume of business there to be had for the asking, and still less is it the continent where you have to wait years for your money and where it takes a life time to educate the people to the class of goods you make.

Let us start with a few self-evident propositions. In the first place, all cotton textiles are not created free and equal as far as competitive export business goes. It is perfectly true that the export business of Europe is crippled in

many respects at the present time. But on the other hand the English seem to be as eager to keep and promote their export business in cotton goods in South America as many of our own manufacturers seem indifferent thereto. I am willing to admit we have many difficulties in the way. Our spinning and weaving is done in one place and our bleaching in another. While 60 per cent of this country's spindles are in New England, while half this country's spindles are located several hundred miles from the soil where cotton can be grown, we can never hope to compete with mills in Manchester, England, where the raw cotton goes in at one door of the factory, figuratively speaking, and comes out an exportable product at the other end.

It is my sincere belief, based on eleven years of travel and experience in nine different Consular and diplomatic posts, and in visits to twenty foreign countries, that our manufacturers of cotton goods are not making the efforts they should to get their share of foreign trade. This belief was intensified on my recent South American journey. In 1915, when I visited seven South American countries for the shippers on the Southern Railway and associated companies. I have shown samples of North Carolina goods to prominent Argentine importers who declared they did not know such goods were or could be made in the United States, for the very simple reason that our people had never taken the trouble to show them. Just as I found people who were buying apples from the State of Washington, not knowing they grew in Virginia, so I encountered importers who thought the cotton goods industry of this country had never been translated out of the original Massachusetts.

There is an important phase of this matter to which I would invite your careful attention. You all know that New York is a very congested place at present, and that it has been in that condition for several months past. You are all good enough Southerners to realize that we must develop the export and import trade of the Southern ports if any steady progress is to be made in getting her proper share of foreign trade for the South. Mobile is now the only Southern port whence a regular line of direct steamers plies to Buenos Aires, Montevideo

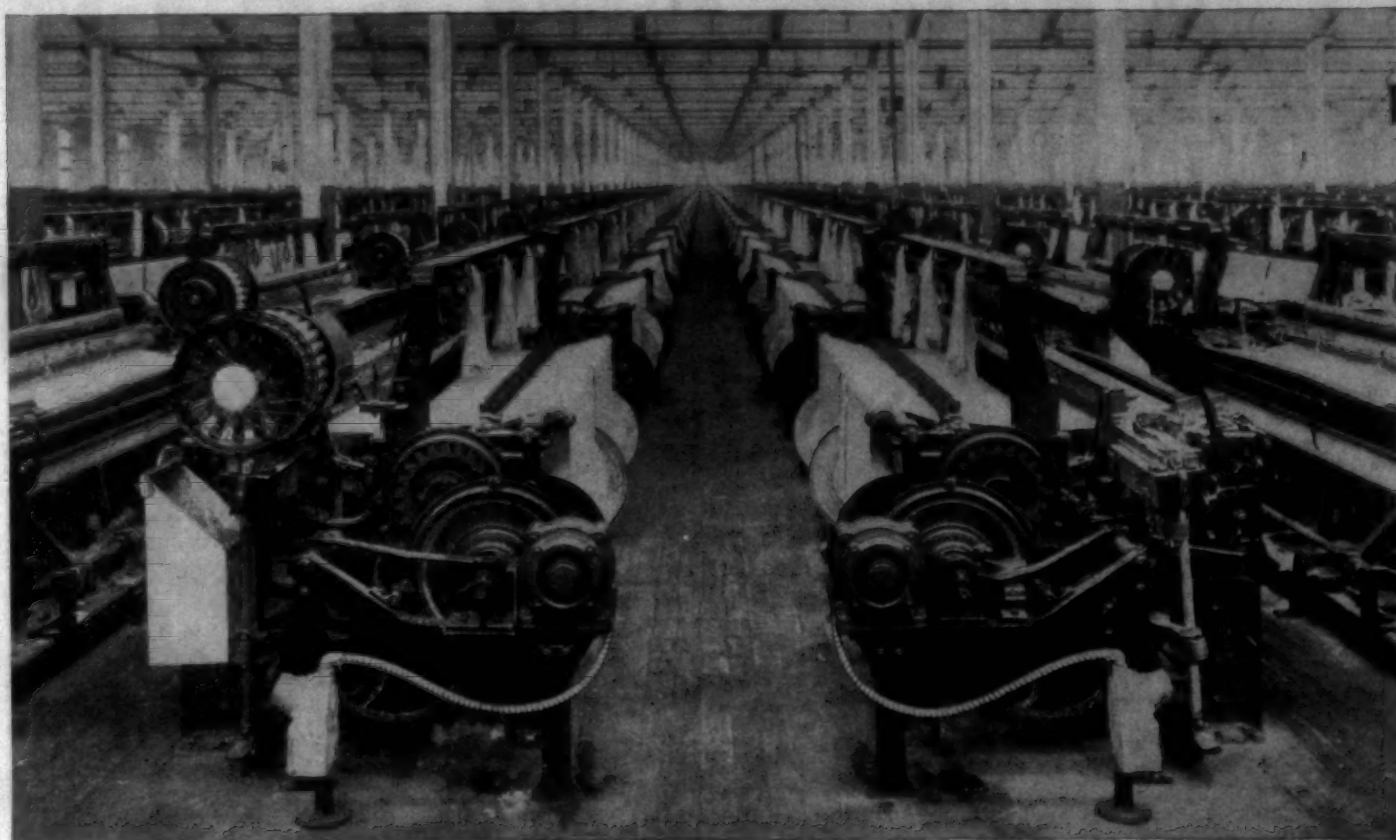
and Rosario, the Munson Line having maintained a regular service to those ports from Mobile since 1912—a service which is being greatly improved. Incidentally, while the United States, according to the latest Argentine statistics, exported no colored cotton goods, which are so widely manufactured in the South, and especially in North Carolina, the largest Southern cotton manufacturing state, to the Argentine Republic in 1913 and 1914, in 1915 we sent \$20,917 worth, being 6.2 per cent of the total imports of \$636,848 worth of that country in that year, which was a decidedly off one, as Argentina imports ordinarily about \$1,000,000 worth of colored cotton goods annually, hitherto almost entirely from England.

Since more than 75 per cent of the cotton spindles in the Southern States are in mills on the lines of the Southern Railway and its associated companies, it is only natural that the Southern Railway and its associated companies should desire to do everything in their power to constructively promote the prosperity, both present and prospective, of these very significant and permanent evidences of the New South which we are all striving to advance. The Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway is constantly encouraging the founding of new industries connected with the cotton industry in all its phases, especially endeavoring to render them as independent as possible by the construction of dyeing and bleaching plants. Twice since the European war broke out the Southern Railway has written to the presidents of all Southern colleges and universities, inquiring what they were doing in teaching industrial chemistry and what research was being made to render the South chemically independent in dyestuffs. Neither has the rate situation been neglected. The Southern Railway Company, in order to equalize the rates via New York and the Gulf ports, and to encourage the export trade in cotton goods via Gulf ports, can now offer you cheaper rates to Mobile for export to South America from all important North Carolina points than exist via New York. This reduction is one of the most important factors in estimating the cost of your goods laid down in a foreign country cannot fail to be of vital importance in computing how

cheaply you can sell them there, in other words it helps to eliminate one of several items in which Europe has an advantage over us in normal times. From Marion, N. C., to Mobile the rate on cotton factory products in cents per hundred pounds is 40c. as compared with 54c. to New York; from Concord and Charlotte 49c. to New York as contrasted with 40c. to Mobile, and from Greensboro and Durham the rate is 4c. less to Mobile over New York, being 40c. to the former and 44c. to the latter port. I have already mentioned the excellent Munson Line service from Mobile to the River Plate ports, which are the distributing centers for the largest cotton goods consuming countries of South America.

I have already mentioned the slight gain in a certain line of cotton goods in our exports to Argentina for 1915. We must always remember that not merely are the seasons different in temperate South America from ours,—our summer is their winter,—but also that tropical and temperate South America are just as different as Cuba and Minnesota. As two-thirds of the business of South America is done with the temperate quarter of that great continent, and as almost every South American country has certain peculiar requirements in cotton goods, particularly in textiles and piece goods of various kinds, it is very hard to lay down any general rules for guidance other than to urge you to simply make up your mind to take nothing for granted and get after this business good and hard. You will ask, first, what local competition you will meet. In Peru about 25 per cent of the local demand is met by local cotton mills, one of which has been going for over 50 years. These mills make some towels and a rather cheap grade of cotton piece goods which are popular among the Indians of Peru. There is also a little manufacturing in Argentina and Chile, but not sufficient to seriously compete with foreign imports in spite of fairly heavy protective tariffs. In Brazil about 70 per cent of the cheaper grade of goods comes from the local mills. I have just received the following letter from a well-posted American in Rio de Janeiro, who comments as follows on the market there for American textiles:

(Continued on Page 6.)



Weave Shed, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass., Driven by G-E Motors

Year After Year G-E Apparatus is Selected by Mills and Manufacturers

For the big mill additions and extensions as well as the small ones G-E apparatus has almost universally been selected. This has been true year after year for a long time until today 75% of all electric power used in the textile industry passes through G-E motors.

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The verdict of this highly-qualified electorate merits your mature consideration.

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English Method of Warp Preparation

The most prominent alternative method of preparing warps to that of section warping is that of Yorkshire dressing. It is not necessary to describe the process, but we may consider its position and any practical points in its employment. It is doubtful whether it is possible to obtain white and colors to the same perfection in the warp as in the bundle. The results are certainly good enough for the general run of cloths, but for special superior goods the hanks seem to give the best results for brightness and appearance, whether it is on account of the contact cylinder drying in the warp as against non-contact drying in the hank is for the practical dyer to decide.

Mercerized yarn does not appear to be supplied very satisfactorily in the warp, and as this class of yarn is frequently introduced in colored warps, it is more advantageous in many cases to prepare the whole warp on the section frame than to wind and warp the mercerized yarn in preparation for the dresser. If the warp is required to be on two beams, it may be convenient to dress the ordinary yarn and to place the mercerized yarn on a small beam in the section-warping room. It is possible to avoid placing warps on two beams to a certain extent, if in the dressing process instructions are given and due precautions are taken to weight the several sections of the warp according to the take-

up of each particular weave in the cloth, as it will be noticed that in the general run of dobby-figured cloths there is a decided variation in the interweaving of the various weaves included in one stripe. The feel of the finished fabric is not quite the same as the section warp from hank yarn, as the latter has a special softness which is a feature of such cloths as Oxford shirtings and similar goods of the very best makes. The cost of preparation is an important item, and it is generally acknowledged that dressing has the advantage when two or three colors are employed, but the advantage is lost when a greater number are used, as it is more convenient to use a variety of color in a

section warp than when dressing, and the cost is not increased, especially if the colors are ordinary colors in frequent use, but if a color is required for a particular warp, and the same color is not likely to be used again, the gain from providing this color in the warp is the absence of stock of useless yarn, with the requisite bobbins, and store room entailed. When dressing self-colored warps it is usual to have the warps in four parts, and dress one thread from each in one dent, so that they are entirely separated, and any variation in depth of color will not be noticed, but in striped warps the same care is not quite so essential, but if the chief color of the warp is in more than one por-

tion, it is safer to spread each over the full width, as otherwise if they are placed side by side care must be taken to put equal tension on each warp or they will attain varying diameters on the beam, and the portion that went on the beam slack would come off very slack indeed, because of the greater diameter formed on the beam, but if the equal diameter is ensured by spreading each portion to the full width of the beam, the yarn from the several portions must come off in exactly the same ratio of tension as they were wound on to the beam.

The portions of a warp that are required to be of a different tension are usually of different counts or kind of yarn, and it is possible to order these slightly differing in length of cut in order to avoid waste. This slightly different length of warp may need to be ordered in some cases because of the difference in lengths between different spinners' warps.

When the counts of yarn in the warp varies, the coarser counts are often in groups, but in any case allowance should be made when slaying in the reed, especially if the pattern is a large one.

With the small pattern the formation of ridges on the beam may be avoided by the lateral traverse given to the reed for this purpose when the warp is winding on the beam, but with the large patterns the traverse would be too great, as

it would be necessary to traverse the width of the pattern in order to level up the irregularities on the beam. If the ground portion of the warp is 24's counts and the warp is 24's counts and the stripe equal to 16's, one dent should be left empty for every two filled. When marking the cuts it is better to take the marks from the ties on the darkest color, as there will probably be a white place where the tie-band has been, and if this can be brought within the tab marks of the cloth, it avoids a prominent defect in the piece.

It is common practice to dress the warps at least four ends in a dent, and if it is a self with one thread from each portion, all is well, but if the four threads come from one warp they are not fully divided unless three rods are run through the warp to divide the four ends in each dent. This is not very practicable if several warps are employed, and they are used in stripes, unless the position be picked up from the reed and lease rods after slaying in the warp. This is certainly the most accurate method, but for convenience it is usual to “slay over the rod,” as the practice is termed; that is, to slay two threads straight to the reed, and throw the next two over a rod before passing into the reed. This rod would form the open lease of the warp, and the other threads would

(Continued on Page 9.)

Cotton Goods Trade With South America.

(Continued from Page 3.)

"Brazil, as you know, offers a good field for our manufacturers of the higher grades of cotton goods. Such lines as highly mercerized goods and fancy voiles, etc., which are beyond the ability of the local mills to turn out, and the ones in which American manufacturers should specialize in this market. Manchester, England, has been the large supplier in the past, controlling more or less 85 per cent of the business in these lines. Germany also did a share but not as much as in other lines. If we want to develop our business in cotton goods, we will have to have salesmen who know the textile business come here with complete lines of samples in the saleable goods, and they should return twice a year during the buying seasons. (This very sensible remark also applies to Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.) In this way, they will soon get to know the market and their customers, and repeat orders will naturally go to the same houses. There are many complaints made that American manufacturers do not agree to ship assortments according to the wishes of the buyer, preferring to sell the cases as they are assorted at the factory. Then again, the buyers find that when they order a certain quality with a given number of strands to the 5 square centimeters (the custom house basis for calculating the tariff) the manufacturer will write or cable back that he cannot fill that particular order as the line has been sold out, or sometimes he will just substitute another pattern (this is as bad a mistake as can be made), which may have a strand or two more to the 5 square centimeters and will therefore pay a much higher duty than the piece ordered. Those, however, are all matters which the manufacturers must study and no doubt they are, and will continue to do so as their desire to develop these markets grows."

Recent reports from Argentina indicate the increasing demand for cotton goods there. I have in my pocket two letters from important Argentine firms begging for samples and prices. I hope as many of you as are interested will step up after my talk and go over this important opportunity with me, for I shall be only too glad to help you get in actual touch with firms there, though I cannot sell anything for you as I am not allowed to engage in business.

Let me repeat an incident to you which I told the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers the other day at Atlanta. Firm A in New England sent a highly qualified Spanish-speaking young man to Buenos Aires about eighteen months ago with a complete line of samples, made by a chain of Northern mills. Result: Nearly a million dollars' worth of business thus far. The firm which sent them the greater part of these orders informed me when they learned that I was trying to help Southern manufacturers that practically all of this business could have gone to the South

if our people had raised their finger to go after it. Neither have our Southern mills taken full advantage of war conditions. In 1915 England sold the whole of South America \$19,000,000 worth of cotton piece goods, as compared with \$3,688,000 worth from the United States; in other words, we have only made a total gain of 11 per cent in our trade in cotton goods with South America since the war—and that has been mostly in the countries nearest us, Colombia and Venezuela—even though Great Britain sold half the cotton goods to South America in 1915 that she did in 1914, and the British mills, now that the married men are being called to war, are being daily crippled.

We have seriously suffered from not having any American firms in the larger South American cities that made an exclusive business of importing cotton goods. There are at least a dozen English and German firms, to say nothing of those of other nationalities, in Buenos Aires, for instance, that make a business of stocking cotton goods and keeping a large supply of goods on hand, thus keeping in constant touch with the market. We shall be peddlers rather than sellers until we do likewise there.

A year ago the representatives of some Southern mills wanted to send a young man to South America to sell cotton goods. The firm who handled the matter told me they positively could not find a young man in the South who knew Spanish and the export cotton goods business. We boast a great deal of education in this country, but we are a silly, ignorant, self-satisfied lot of people when it comes to training for foreign trade. This firm in question got a young Englishman from Manchester because with all our vanity about efficiency in this country we had no young man from Dixie to take his place. You Tar Heelers are indeed fortunate in having such a man as Edward Kidder Graham at the head of the University of North Carolina. He is laying broad and deep the foundations of that education for service—and in no way more so than by enlarging the business courses at Chapel Hill, and by the inauguration of a course to be started next year to train young men for the export business in cotton goods. Professor W. W. Pierson, who taught South American history and economics to about 40 young North Carolinians there last year, is preparing for that important work now. Send your sons to him; let them catch that broader and fuller vision which sent the ships from Wilmington to Buenos Aires a hundred years ago.

A Gentle Hint.

A mother sent this somewhat satirical note to the teacher of her small son:

"Pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you have pulled Johnnie's right ear until it is getting longer than the other. Please pull his left ear for a while and oblige his mother."—Tit-Bits.

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Finishing Knitted Alpaca Coats.

At present there is a demand for alpaca knitted coats to replace garments formerly imported. One of the most difficult features in manufacturing these goods is to obtain the correct results in finishing. The pile which we produce is lacking in fullness and depth, the fabric being bare in comparison with the imported article. In handling the garments, a further defect is the lack of soft handle, although it seems that the yarns are identical in material and methods of spinning.

There is a disposition in some quarters to regard the great difference in handle as due to the mixing of a softer material with the alpaca, as the foreign product possesses such an excellently soft touch. A writer in the "Textile World Journal" thoroughly investigated the matter with the microscope, examining a large number of individual fibres from various portions of a garment, and the alpaca fibre persisted throughout, no trace of wool fibre structure being noticeable. The softness may be much improved by steaming the yarn in the usual form of steaming apparatus for about 15 minutes. If this is done just before knitting, there will not only be improved handle, but it will produce a much more regular fabric, as the unsteamed alpaca gives very irregular loops.

The other outstanding difference is in the character of the nap produced, the home product being also much inferior in this respect. The machines used in raising are the right sort, but as the nap is not so perfect in its formation, being bare and irregular, it is certain that makers of such article have much to learn in the finishing processes. For example, the raising is generally done on the dry garment at one operation, and it will certainly repay the manufacturer to adopt some experiments in "wet" raising that is, to place the garment to the teazles in a damp or wet condition. Their action is thereby rendered much more effective.

The operation should be performed more than once to make the effect more regular and better distributed. One difficulty in the multi-raising process is that there is a limit to the resistance of the yarn, and that, when carried past a certain point, the garment breaks into holes or becomes defective in strength and wearing property. The soft, full, spongy feel may make the garment sell all right, but if the wear is not satisfactory there will be trouble for the manufacturer later on. The application of steam in the finishing of goods has not been so fully appreciated by knit goods manufacturers as by the makers of woven goods. Knitted goods are too apt to be dismissed in finishing by one isolated operation, while the cloth maker achieves his results only after a series of combined operations. Thus the process of raising is often alternated with steaming and the resultant effect is due to the combination of such processes.

The use of oil emulsions as a chemical finish is a feature of finishing all types of such imported

goods. Take the further case of articles produced from mohair yarns used by the knit goods manufacturer; in a discussion the same point was brought up, namely the superior softness of the imported product, although made from the same raw materials. The suggestion was made that the softness was due to the use of mohair kid fibre, the first clip from the animal, which is always softer than the succeeding growths. A fuller examination showed that there was little difference in the fibre structure of the two samples, and that the improved results were due to a combination of the methods of finishing just referred to.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

Sanitation in Mill Villages Now Going Well.

"Splendid progress has been made in the sanitation of the mill villages since my last visit here, and I am now convinced that the results of our work here will be a most remarkable demonstration of sanitation in mill towns," said Dr. L. L. Lumsden, chief of the United States public health service, discussing the results of the health survey of Greenville county, which has been under way for several months by representatives of the public health service.

Dr. Lumsden arrived in Greenville Wednesday night, and spent practically all day Thursday going over the progress of the work and visiting communities in this immediate section. On his last visit here, it will be remembered, Dr. Lumsden expressed himself as not entirely satisfied with the progress in the mill villages. He said Friday, however, that the work is now in progress, or completed, in every mill village in the county with one exception and he felt sure the work would be well under way in that before long. The mill villages of this county are setting an example in proper sanitation that will be a most remarkable demonstration of how proper sanitation reduces sickness and brings down the death rate, said Dr. Lumsden, and the example here will be a potent factor in bringing about better conditions in other mill towns in the South.

"In this one mill village where the work has not yet been done," said Dr. Lumsden, typhoid fever has appeared more numerous in proportion to population, than over the county generally.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

Circular From Textile Department.

We have received a circular illustrating the work and equipment of the textile department of the A. & M. College, Raleigh. This gives a very complete description of the textile course and a partial list of graduates from that department who are filling responsible positions. The textile industry is the largest manufacturing industry in North Carolina, and offers exceptional opportunities for educated young men. Copies can be had by writing to the college office at West Raleigh.

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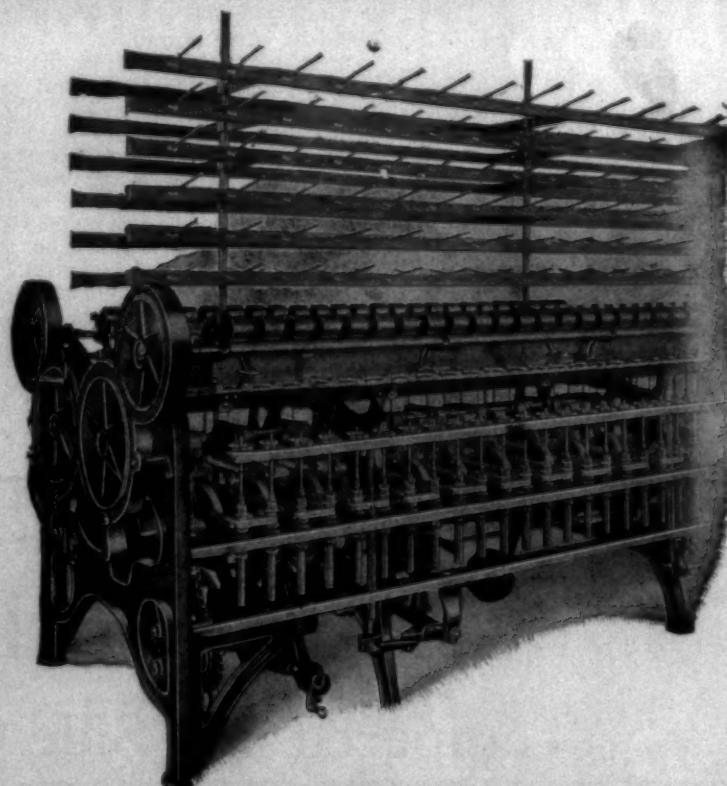
COTTON MILLS

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG



TAPE DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY

Southern Agent,
FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

Pawtucket, R. I.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Questions For Weavers.

Editor:

I have been making 4-yard goods but not feeling satisfied with the results I am getting would like for some of the best posted weavers to give me a few points. I will appreciate it very much if some one will answer the following:

What ounce lap is best for making the goods?

What draft of cards? What should the sliver weigh? What is the best draft of the first drawing? What weight per yard? What is the best draft for the second drawing? What draft for slubber and hank roving?

Is it best to make a finer slubber roving for filling than for warp? What draft should I use for intermediate frame and hank roving? What draft for fine frames and hank roving warp?

In using single roving in spinning frames, what number yarn should filling be?

The width of goods is 36 inches, 48x48 picks, weight to run 4 yards to the pound.

Young Weaver.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

Please allow me space in your discussion department to reply to "Second Hand" in this week's Bulletin.

I note that "Second Hand" is having trouble with his crank shaft on looms breaking. I wish to say to "Second Hand" that I am not an expert, but sometimes a little common thinking helps a fellow lots.

I shall not attempt to tell "Second Hand" all the thinks that is giving him trouble, but will give him, in my opinion, a few things that will cause crank shaft, and crank shaft boxes to break.

One of the things is looms being overspeeded.

Second, short drive with tight belts.

Third, long drive with light belts

Fourth, looms not in line with the counter shaft.

Fifth, crank shaft not in line with the lay of the loom.

Sixth, crank shaft not in line with the loom frame.

Seventh, looms not tight on the floor.

Eighth, looms not picking on the center.

There are perhaps other causes, but these are some that I have had to deal with, and have so far been able by common thinking to arrive at the trouble. I could go on and tell "Second Hand" what to do in any of the above cases, but feeling sure that "Second Hand" is a man who can do his own thinking, I have just mentioned the above.

I remember at one time I took charge of a weave room and they were having all kinds of trouble with crank shaft, crank shaft boxes, and even frames of the looms were breaking. The first thing I did was to put on my thinking cap. Pretty soon I thought that I had located the trouble, but would not say a thing until I had tried it out. This is what I did, I cut the speed of the looms from 164 picks per M to 158 picks per M, put my loom fixers to going over their looms and for the two years after that we had no trouble at all with the crank shaft or boxes.

So summing this all together, we find that a machine is like a human being and must be considered as such. There are several little things about the human body that the physician has to consider in order to locate the cause so it is with the loom or other machines.

Trusting that the above may be of some help to "Second Hand."

Yours,

How to Make Spinning Run Well

Dear Readers: We hear much about how to make work run well. I wish to give my views on the matter.

Did you ever go into a spinning room and find all the spinners messed up? You can always find some spinners who are keeping up their work and find others who are in a big mess. And yet they growl about the work running bad. Let us reason together a little and see if we are not running our work in a bad way. There is an art in spinning,

just as in any other work. We ought to study our work and see which is the best way to get along.

I remember some time ago an overseer whom I did not want to see my job messed up. I was showing him through the room and making excuses all the time about how bad the sides were running. And we came to one set of sides that were clean and all the ends up and the spinner was sitting on her waste box. The overseer stopped and looked at the sides and said to me, "I thought your spinning was running bad." And we stood at these sides 10 or 15 minutes and not a thread came down. Then he asked me how many sides the girl ran, and I had to tell him ten; but I added, "She is a good spinner." He looked at me and said, "Why not make all your spinners good spinners?"

This put me to thinking about this girl and to watch and see how she managed to keep her sides going good all the time. Of course, she kept them clean, but this was not all, she ran her sides just like the merchant runs his store—by taking advantage of the little things. When the doffers were doffing her sides, she was right behind them cleaning her lap rolls, and she always took them out and "glacked" them, as we spinners call it; and if there was a pin full of cotton, she did not put it back in like the most of us do, she always kept them clean.

Now, about creeling. She always managed hers so as to put in the same amount every day, and she never had any big run outs, as we call it. You never could find a roving run out on her sides.

Did any one ever stop to think that when a roving runs all the way out it makes weak places in the yarn and generally breaks down about two more threads? Besides one roving is still running and making waste all the time which we will have to spin over.

Spinning is just like any other business. We must first master it and then we can run it, but if we let it master us we will always be in a mess or the work is running bad all the time. We hear spinners say, "I can't run this set of sides;

they run too bad. I want some over in the other alley." One side of the machine can't run better than the other side.

I have seen some good spinners who have eight to ten sides, and when they get out a day you could use a four or six-side spinner and keep them up. Why could they not keep them up all the time? We can very easily see that the reason is in the hand and not in the sides. Let us as spinners try to make our work easy and run more sides by using a little head work along with our hands. Remember always that we must run the sides, and not let the sides run us. The same thing applies to other work in the mill as well as spinning. We have often seen other spinners sitting down when we can't hardly keep up our sides. And we wish we had their sides. Why not make ours as good as any by first learning how and then by sticking to it until we master it? We spinners know what to do without any one telling us about it. Then, why not do it? Try these suggestions and see if they won't help some:

First. Keep the roving set in.

Second. Take off doff laps as soon as doffed.

Third. Keep the guides clean.

Fourth. Don't let the ends stay down.

Fifth. Keep the rollers clean and slats picked.

Sixth. Don't put in a lap roller with cotton on the pins.

Seventh. Don't put up an end with cotton in traveler because you can't get it out; it will soon come down again and break down three or four more.

Eighth. By all means, be master of your sides. Don't get out of heart.—"An Old Timer," in Inman Mills Exchange.

The Hanes Mills Nos. 3 and 4 Winston-Salem, N. C., stopped last week for their vacation.

Doing It Up Brown.

"Mrs. Blank is in deep mourning isn't she?"

"Very deep. I hear that she has discharged her blond chauffeur and hired a colored one."—Ex.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed.

Lickerins Rewound.

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Mill Village Workers to Hold Conference.

A conference of all demonstrators engaged in mill village work at Rock Hill, S. C., will be held at Rock Hill, August 23-24. The program is given below.

First Annual Conference of Local Demonstrators engaged in Mill Village Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, co-operating with Clemson College, to be held at Arcade-Victoria Auditorium, Rock Hill, S. C.

August 22—Arrival of Demonstrators and assignment to places. Committee, J. H. Ferguson, chairman, G. H. Dickert, G. F. Snipes, Jas. L. Carbery.

August 23.—Opening session, invocation Rev. F. T. Cox.

9:00-9:20 a. m. Purpose of meeting. Appointments, Announcements. Jas. L. Carbery, Special Agent, Mill Village Garden Work.

9:20-9:30. "Your Mill and You," by Alex. Long, president Arcade and Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

9:30-9:40. "Does the Work Help Superintendents of Cotton Mills?" J. E. Gettys, Supt. Victoria Mills, Rock Hill.

9:40-9:50. A. T. Quantz, Supt. Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

9:50-10:00. Mr. Walters, Supt. Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

10:00-10:10. A. Fennell, Supt. Manchester Mills, Rock Hill.

10:10-10:30. "Your Government and You," by W. W. Long, State Agent and Director of Extension, Clemson College, S. C.

10:30-10:45. "Your School and You," R. C. Burts, Supt. Rock Hill Schools.

10:45-11:00. "Your Church and You," Rev. F. C. Cox, West End Baptist Church.

11:00-2:00 P. M. Open. Dinner.

2:00-2:15. Address by Miss Mary E. Frayser, in charge of Domestic Science and Home Economics in Mill Villages.

2:15-2:35. Instrumental selection Miss Evelyn Frew.

2:35-2:40. Address, Mrs. Ethel Thomas, Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.

2:40-2:55. "Does the Playground Pay?" C. E. House, assistant director Community Playground Work, Rock Hill, S. C.

3:00-4:00. Visiting Community Houses and Swimming Pool.

4:00-5:30. Automobile ride to Aragon and Manchester Mills, Rock Hill.

5:30-6:30. Open.

6:30-7:30. Playground demonstration work, by teams of Arcade-Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

7:30-8:30. Banquet given by Arcade-Victoria Mills, to delegates, and out-of-town guests, mill presidents, superintendent, and local demonstrators engaged in the work, accompanied by their wives.

8:30-8:40. Address by Alex. Long, president Arcade and Aragon Mills.

8:40-8:50. Address, "Community Efficiency," by W. P. Ward, Supt. and local demonstrator, Norris Mills, Cateche, S. C.

8:50-9:00. Address, "Winter Gardens in Mill Villages," E. S. Bailey, Y. M. C. A. secretary and local demonstrator, Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

9:00-9:10. Address, "Use of Op-

portunity," by E. G. Evans, Y. M. C. A. secretary and local demonstrator, Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

9:10-9:20. Address, "In and Out of School," by Chas. F. Sims, teacher and local demonstrator, Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

Conference of Local Demonstrators. August 24, 1916.—Morning Session.

9:00 A. M. Invocation, Rev. W. H. Polk, pastor White Street M. E. Church, Rock Hill.

9:05-9:20. "What He Can Do," Address by J. H. Ferguson, pioneer local demonstrator, Arcade-Victoria and Harris Mills, Rock Hill.

9:20-9:30. "Thought and After Thought," address by H. M. Sides, Ware Shoals.

9:30-9:40. "What Has Been Done at Excelsior Mills," address by Mr. James, local demonstrator, Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C.

9:40-9:50. "The Tomato Club Work in Mill Villages," address by J. H. Dickert, local demonstrator, Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

9:50-10:00. "Visiting the Homes," address by G. F. Snipes, local demonstrator, Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

10:00-10:10. "Your work and the Y. M. C. A.," Frank Condon, Community secretary, Rock Hill, S. C.

10:10-10:20. Address by E. G. Wilson, Y. M. C. A. secretary North and South Carolina.

10:20-10:30. "How the Press Can Assist," by David Clark, editor textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

10:30-10:40. (Same subject by J. T. Fain, editor Rock Hill Herald.

10:40-10:50. O. K. Williams, assistant editor Rock Hill Record.

10:50-11:00. Open.

11:00-2:00. Open; visiting mills.

2:00-3:00. Round table conference open to workers, ministers and teachers.

Closing prayer, Rev. Hammett, pastor North Side Baptist Church, Rock Hill, S. C.

English Methods of Warp Preparation.

(Continued from Page 5.)

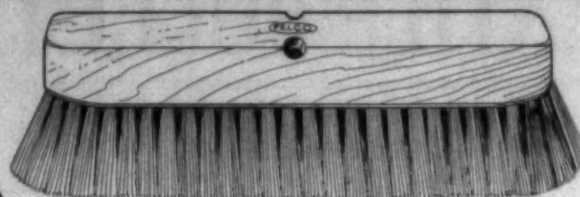
be divided at the finish of the warp by taking the first part of the lease to split up these threads. The threads are not opened out in the dressing, and may stick together if the warp is not well finished in the sizing process, but usually it is allowed to pass.

It is very essential that the lease provided by the dresser, or at least the portion of the lease nearest the warp should be preserved, and the rods placed therein at the loom otherwise if an opposite or different lease is struck from the healds it is like driving a lease through the warp, and slack ends are likely to be formed which would curl up and get fast behind the back rod.

Press beaming is another alternative method of preparing warps which is still employed to some extent. In the grey trade it is employed for the coarser counts when extra heavy sizing is required, as the size is retained on the thread. The warps from this frame are not usually difficult to weave if the weaver will take care to open out the space where a thread is mossing and trace it down to the beams to find the correct position of the broken thread, but if the thread

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Four year courses in Agriculture, in chemistry, in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and in textile industries.

Four year, two year, one year, and summer normal courses in agriculture.

Entrance examinations held at each county seat on July 13th.

Numerous practical short courses.

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BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of loom-harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

"NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE"

is picked up in an haphazard manner to find which thread is at fault, but if each broken thread is picked up carefully the openness of the warp is preserved. The same ed and crossed, and it is often difficult to find which thread is at fault, but if each broken thread is picked up carefully the openness of the warp is preserved. The same

(Continued on Page 16.)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

Lippitt Prevented Two-Year Amendment.

For many years the leaders of the cotton manufacturing industry of New England have been doing their best to create a feeling of good will, confidence and co-operation between their industry and that of the South and in that endeavor have been met more than half way by the mill men of our section.

Their efforts have succeeded in spite of the suspicion that some of the New England mills were behind the unjust Keating Bill, but it remained for Senator Lippitt, a cotton manufacturer of Rhode Island, to undo the work of years and create a situation that will not be soon forgotten.

Because it would injure his competitors in the South to have the Keating Bill forced on them at an early date, Senator Lippitt opposed allowing them two years in which to put its provisions in effect, and used his prestige as a cotton manufacturer to convince the other Senators that such time was unnecessary. It was the small act of a small man.

They say in the Senate that Lippitt lacks brains and we can readily believe it.

Defeated.

Last Tuesday afternoon as a storm broke over Washington and the lowering clouds darkened the Senate of the United States, the editor of this journal sat in the gallery and heard the roll call begin upon the Keating Child Labor Bill and realized that he had been defeated in one of the hardest fights of his life.

A few moments before he had seen Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island himself a cotton manufacturer, defeat the amendment to make the bill effective two years hence, and thereby bring to naught his strenuous efforts of the last two weeks.

About this time last year we realized that there was no organization to fight the proposed bill and at our suggestion Capt. Ellison Smyth invited three men from each Southern State to meet at Greenville, S. C., on Sept. 7th, 1915.

At that meeting it was decided to form the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers and the following were chosen as members, S. F. Patterson, chairman, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; W. C. Ruffin, Mayodan, N. C.; A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.; H. P. Meikleham, Lendale, Ga.; Scott Roberts, Anniston, Ala.; Garnett Andrews, Chatta-

nooga, Tenn., and T. L. Wainwright, Stonewall, Miss.

The Executive Committee asked David Clark to act as secretary and take up the burden of the fight, and although it was against his wishes he could not refuse to assist the organization which he had formed.

It was a fight against overwhelming odds for the army of sentimentalist raised by the ten-year campaign of misrepresentation by the National Child Labor Committee had been reinforced by the Labor Unions, who saw in the 8-hour and other provisions of the Keating Bill an entering wedge for many of their schemes of the future and we have reached the stage in our history when both Congressmen and Senators tremble when labor unions nod.

In spite of these overwhelming odds the Executive Committee fought on until finally they succeeded through the Southern Senators in having the Senate Democratic Caucus vote not to take up the Keating Bill at this session, which meant its ultimate defeat.

Just when victory was ours President Wilson, who had formerly declared such legislation to be unconstitutional and absurd, drove to the Senate and calling out the Senators one by one, like a lot of school boys, ordered that the bill be passed.

Realizing that its passage was inevitable we hurried to Washington and began a fight for amendments which would make the bill less objectionable.

Finding that material amendments were impossible we sought to have the time that the bill should go into effect changed from one year to two years in order to allow the mills time to secure the additional machinery which will be needed when the spinning rooms run only eight hours and to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

Three members of the Cabinet were won to our view and urged President Wilson to agree to the change but he refused.

There was still a chance of getting the amendment passed by the Senate until Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, himself a cotton manufacturer opposed the amendment and almost openly gave as his reasons that it would help his competitors in the South.

The Keating Child Labor Bill has been passed by a vote of 52 to 12. Those voting against the bill were Senators Oliver and Penrose of Penn.; Simmons and Overman of North Carolina; Tillman and E. D. Smith of South Carolina; Hardwick and Hoke Smith of Georgia; Bryan and Fletcher of Florida; Bankhead of

Ala., and John Sharp Williams of Miss. Brandagee of Conn. and Thomas of Colorado were paired with absent Senators and therefore their votes against the bill were not registered.

The Keating Child Labor Bill while it will hinder and inconvenience the cotton mills of the South will not in itself destroy or put them out of business.

Its enactment, however, marks the passage of state rights and state police power to the Federal Government and will open the flood gates for legislation which will make labor unions the real power of this Government.

It has cost us time and money to make this fight but we felt that the Keating Bill was against the best interest of the industry with which we are connected and we do not regret any sacrifice that we have made.

Defeat is not pleasant but there is some satisfaction in the conscientiousness of having done our best.

The Keating Bill will be carried to the United States Supreme Court and we have the opinion of many able lawyers that it will be declared unconstitutional.

Cotton Crop of 1916.

The annual report of the cotton crop for the year ending July 31, 1916, as compiled from the figures of the New York Cotton Exchange has been issued. It showed receipts at ports amounting to 7,782,512 bales; overland bales to Northern mills and Canada of 1,368,939, and Southern mill takings, less taken from ports, of 3,710,087 bales. The total crop for the year was estimated at 12,861,538 bales. It was stated that the total Southern mill takings amounted to 3,932,932 bales, including 222,845 bales taken from ports.

Cotton was again active on the local Exchange and 30 to 35 points higher on bad crop reports, especially from the eastern section of the belt, notably from Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. Fields are grassy and the plant is shedding. Spot markets advanced 10 to 26 points. Speculation shows signs of reviving. One indication is the increased interest in it and another is a steady rise of late in Cotton Exchange memberships. One was reported sold at \$16,000, with \$16,250 bid for another. That shows an advance within a week of \$1,000 and within a month of \$2,250. When war was declared in Europe two years ago, and the Exchange had to close for two months and a half, the price of Cotton Exchange seats fell, it is said, at one time, to something like \$7,000 bid, but the reopening of the Exchange on November 16, 1914, caused an advance. Yet for a long period they were around \$12,000 to \$14,000, and now having crossed, as it is said, \$16,000, some are predicting that sooner or later they will reach \$30,000. Most buyers of late have been actual dealers in cotton, a fact which brings the Exchange into closer relations with the planter, shipper, exporter and spinner, increasing the conservative character of the Exchange.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. H. Mayes, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Cohannett Mill, Fingerville, S. C.

W. W. Duncan has resigned as superintendent of the Princeton Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

B. E. Geer, president of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has returned from a trip to the Northern

J. A. Spivey has been promoted from beaming to second hand in spinning at the Arista Cotton Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

S. M. Hillhouse, of LaGrange, Ga., has become second hand in night carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills.

Clarence E. Hall has accepted the position of superintendent of the Baldwin Mills, (formerly Wylie Mills), Chester, S. C.

W. G. Young, superintendent of the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Ten., was in Charlotte on business last week.

L. F. Williams, of Martinsville, Va., has become overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room at the Kestler Mill, Salisbury, N. C.

F. G. Becknell has resigned his position at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., and accepted one with one of the mills at LaGrange, Ga.

W. H. Matthews of Milledgeville, Ga., has become second hand in No. 2 spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. O. Moore has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

J. K. Dunn has been promoted from overseer of carding to assistant night superintendent of the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. R. Tomlin, of Jacksonville, Ala., is now second hand in night spinning at the Piedmont Mill, Egan, Ga.

J. A. Adams, superintendent of the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., will hereafter also be superintendent of the Eureka Mills.

J. R. Manly, formerly overseer of carding at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills, has accepted a similar position at the Seneca (S. C.) Mills.

J. W. Byars of No. 4 Mills, Schoolfield, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.

M. C. Carnes, who has been overhauling at the Cannon Mill No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C., has become second hand in the Golden Belt Mill, Durham, N. C.

Mark Leslie, of the Pelzer (S. C.) Mill No. 4, accidentally shot himself in the knee with a revolver which he was cleaning.

— Hancock from the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

E. W. Aaron has been transferred from time-keeper in the weave department at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., to outside work for the same company.

H. P. Pope has resigned his position as card grinder at the Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C., to accept the position as second hand in carding at the Glenola Mill, Eufaula, Ala.

T. R. Payton has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Piedmont Mill, Egan, Ga., and accepted a position at the Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

R. R. McGraw has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills, to become superintendent of the Princeton Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

T. A. Ferris general manager of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills of Waxahachie, Texas, is in the New York market this week on a business trip for his mills.

J. B. Horton has resigned as second hand in carding at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted the position of overseer of carding at the new Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. P. Clark, formerly of the Majestic Mill, Belmont, N. C., but more recently of the Louisville (Ky.) Mills, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning, twisting and warping at the new Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. R. Hinkle has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Tallahassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallahassee Ala., and accepted a position with the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills. Mr. Hinkle is a graduate of the Textile Department of the A. and M. College, Raleigh, N. C.

Last week while the Hanes Spinning Mills Nos. 3 and 4, Winston-Salem, N. C., were closed down for vacation week T. B. Moore, superintendent, with his family and the following men from the mills. Scott Brannon, master mechanic, R. M. Broom, J. L. Moore, J. D. Miller and T. G. New, all took an auto trip to Norfolk, Va., and Washington D. C.

Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.

C. G. Miller.....Superintendent
J. E. Finlayson.....Carder
L. A. Stafford.....Spinner
J. W. Byars.....Weaver
M. A. Godfrey.....Cloth Room
B. F. Lee.....Master Mechanic



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gives better lubricating service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent.

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708-10 Washington Street, NEW YORK

Lizzie Cotton Mills,

Selma, N. C.

C. S. White.....Superintendent
K. T. Rose.....Carder
J. C. Gay.....Spinner
W. H. White.....Winding
W. S. Edwards....Master Mechanic

Selma Cotton Mills,

Selma, N. C.

Geo. F. Brietz.....Superintendent
E. C. Winston.....Carder
Eli Taylor.....Spinner
James Kemp.....Winding
Joe Morgan.....Master Mechanic

Ethel Cotton Mill,

Selma, N. C.

C. S. White.....Superintendent
S. E. St. Sing.....Carder
R. H. Parrish.....Second Hand
H. L. White.....Spinner
Isreal Eason.....Second Hand
J. O. Creech.....Winding
D. P. Jernigan.....Engineer
W. S. Edwards....Master Mechanic

LOOKING BACKWARD

FIVE YEARS AGO

Items of interest which appeared in The Southern Textile Bulletin this date five years ago.

O. A. Reeves resigned as superintendent of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

B. C. Poole accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

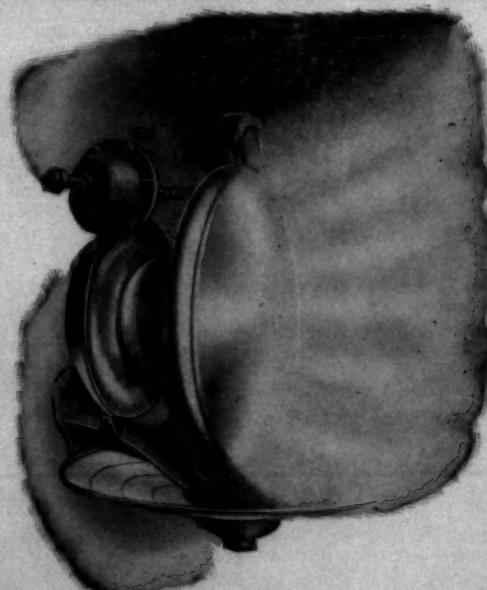
F. C. Faulk resigned as overseer of carding at Vass, N. C.

A. B. Adkins resigned as overseer of weaving at Easley, S. C. to become superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

John Garrett of Canton, Ga., accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

The Standard Mills, Cedartown, Ga., resumed operation after being idle for several months.

Every
Normalair
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Complete
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Normalair Heads automatically keep the humidity right. You can install 1 or 100, as each head is a separate unit.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Tennille, Ga.—The Tennille Yarn Mills, which have been idle for some time, have resumed operations. The mill is equipped with 4,000 spindles for the manufacture of 12s to 20s mule spun yarns.

Monbo, N. C.—Repair work is progressing slowly at the Turner Mill plant. It will be some three weeks yet before they can hope to resume operation. In the meantime everything is buzzing around East Monbo.

Henderson, N. C.—The Henderson Hosiery Mills, which were recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by W. B. Waddill, and associates, as noted, will erect a one story building, 75x75 feet, to cost about \$2,500.

Onedia, Tenn.—It is reported that a new knitting mill to be built at this place by Garnett Andrews, president of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., and Chattanooga, Asbury Wright of Knoxville, and Polk Tarwater, of Rookwood.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The new Cannon Mill No. 4, is the scene of much activity at present. On the first floor, new Draper looms are being installed, and on the second floor the cards, roving and spinning machinery is being installed.

Kannapolis, N. C.—Quite a number of improvements are being made at the Cabbarus Mills. The putting of all inside work, shaft hangers, pulleys, posts, walls and ceilings has been completed, and all outside work is receiving a coat of dark red, trimmed in white.

Egan, Ga.—Work is progressing rapidly with the work of construction of the weave room at the Martel Mills. The contract was awarded to the Gallivan Building Co., of Greenville. The contract calls for a 90x75 foot standard mill construction building. Orders were placed some time ago, as noted, for 382 Draper looms to replace plain looms.

Scottdale, Ga.—The Georgia Cordage Mills will be reorganized under the name of the Georgia Duck and Cordage Co., and will have a capital stock of \$60,000. Their previous charter was dissolved under petition that was filed last month, as noted. The mill has been manufacturing yarn and twine, but will install looms for the manufacture of duck.

Southbridge, Mass.—The Atlas Yarn Company are offering their complete 16,000-spindle cotton yarn mill equipment for sale in one or two units, as appears elsewhere in this issue. It is understood the company is compelled to vacate the buildings occupied by them; the plant is at present in full operation, producing high-grade yarn for the weaving, knitting and tire fabric market.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Abingdon Cotton Mills are having plans drawn for an addition to their plant which will cost approximately \$50,000. More than 100 additional employees will be used. The company only recently completed a \$50,000 addition.

Cordova, Ala.—The Indian Head Mills, previously mentioned as preparing to make some changes in their mill buildings, have let contract for rearranging their main mill and for the erection of a reinforced concrete opening room. Contract was awarded to E. F. Hettick Engineering Co., of Birmingham. Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston and Atlanta, are the architect-engineers.

Mooreville, N. C.—Out-of-town capitalists recently wrote to the Chamber of Commerce seeking local capital with which to combine and build a handsome mill for the manufacture of fine yarns. The local field is pretty well covered, but there is plenty of room for more mills and our monied men have written the capitalist that we would assist him in his enterprise.

Salisbury, N. C.—An early Sunday morning fire did considerable damage to manufactured stock and machinery in the Meredith Hosiery Mill on North Long street. The blaze was discovered just before 3 o'clock and at that time the rear of the building was in flames. The stock and machinery carried several thousand dollars of insurance which probably covered the loss. The fire is of unknown origin but appears to have been the work of an incendiary.

Columbus, Ga.—Machinery costing more than \$50,000 is being installed at the Columbus Manufacturing Co.'s plant here for the purpose of increasing the output of the mill. A considerable portion of the machinery in question is already in place.

The new equipment includes 246 Draper looms. A special erector has been in the city for some time engaged in erecting the machines.

It was unnecessary to erect additional buildings for the new machinery, the Columbus Manufacturing Co. having prepared for such a contingency several years ago when a large addition was made.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—When the flood swept down the Catawba over low and high places alike it put out of business temporarily four of the five mills.

The Albion, Tuckasee, Armon, Woodlawn and Nims have not been able to run until Monday. Even then only the Nims and Albion have resumed operation.

The Woodlawn will start up this week. People are beginning to see what has been lost and how badly damaged they are.

Alexander City, Ala.—The Bettie Francis Cotton Mills will be doubled in capacity and the underwear department of the Russell Manufacturing Co., will be greatly enlarged, according to Benjamin Russell, president of both concerns, who stated that the changes in the mills will give employment to several hundred additional people.

Mr. Russell stated that the machinery for doubling the capacity of the Bettie Francis Mills has been purchased and that the material for the new extension is being assembled. When this is completed several hundred additional operatives will be needed.

The present annual capacity of the Russell Manufacturing Co., is 3,600,000 finished garments. The plant is one of the largest and most modern, it is stated, in the Southern States. The mill was erected about two years ago, and the officials state they have enjoyed good business during the time other mills were operating on half time. Several thousand dollars will be spent, but the exact amount is not made public.

Graniteville, S. C.—There are efforts, so far none of them of a tangible form, to put on some kind of a reorganization plan to conserve the interests of \$800,000 of stock owned by the shareholders of the Graniteville Manufacturing Co.

The receivers are operating with a net income of \$25,000 per month. It is now understood that the United States court at Charleston, will send the properties under the hammer in January, unless some plan of reorganization is made prior to that time.

The book value of the properties is \$2,225,000. There are three mills and extensive farm lands. The receivership operation results in about three per cent profit on \$1,000,000. The properties are in fine shape.

However, under the hammer, they will not bring much more, if they bring that much, than sums necessary to satisfy the creditors. The creditors' claims amount to approximately \$1,000,000.

The creditors take the position that they should be given first consideration and are pressing for a sale. It now appears that the court will wait no longer than during the present year for stockholders action.

Shelby, N. C.—The Shelby Hosiery Mill made an unusually large shipment last Monday. Owing to the fact that all trains had been out of commission for nearly two weeks, a shipment had not been made for that length of time. When freight traffic was resumed Monday, ten cases or 51,640 stockings were ready for shipment and were accordingly loaded at the Seaboard depot. When you stop a moment and consider that if 51,640 stockings were stretched out lengthwise they would form a line 23 miles long, or long enough to reach from Shelby to Gastonia, then you have some idea of the huge shipment made by the local mill.

Spencer, N. C.—The Yadkin Bleaching Company is the name of a new concern which has begun the erection of a mammoth plant at the Yadkin River, two miles from Spencer, is noted. The company has a paid capital of \$200,000 and the officers elected include the following: President, D. D. Campbell of New York; vice president, T. C. Love of Gastonia, second vice president, M. L. Jackson of Salisbury, secretary and treasurer, N. B. McCanless of Salisbury. For the use of the plant 218 acres of land fronting one mile on the Southern Railway has been acquired. The foundation is now being laid in concrete for the main building 100 by 300 feet in size and three stories high, exclusive of a power house 50 by 200 feet. The cost of building and machinery will be \$200,000. Work on the structure is being pushed rapidly and it is expected to be in operation by February. The new concern will erect its own water and electric plant and will mercerize, bleach and finish only high class goods.

Rock Hill, S. C.—N. G. Walker, architect of this city, is now preparing plans for a new mill for Hamilton Carhartt, overall manufacturer of Detroit, Mich., to be erected at Carhartt station, on the Southern Railway, 5 miles north of this city on the banks of the Catawba, as previously noted.

The mill will be three stories, with dye house, boiler rooms and two warehouses. Mr. Walker will have the plans for the first unit ready in two weeks. There will be three units altogether. The first unit will contain 3,600 spindles, 200 looms and other complementary machinery.

The village at present will con-

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FOR WARP SIZING

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Southern Representative
MAX EINSTEIN
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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

tain 30 houses, laid out in circular plan, with a community house in the center. Contract was let Saturday to L. A. Pope, contractor of this city, for two houses to be ready to house workmen for the main construction.

The mill will be built of rubble stone foundation and piers, with brick panels, all openings to have large steel section sash. The building will be the most modern of its kind in the Carolinas. All the houses in the village will be of individual design and pebble dash outside. A complete water, sewerage and electric lighting system will be installed.

Contract for the grading for the mill has been let to Burt Massey of this city, who began work on same this morning.

All of the work will be under the supervision of Mr. Walker and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Raising \$75,000 Through Stock Subscriptions For Textile Hall.

Within a short time those who are working to secure a textile hall for Greenville, in which to hold the Southern Textile Exposition will hold an important meeting, calling all committees together, and will probably launch a determined campaign to secure the additional stock subscriptions necessary. At present approximately \$30,000 has been subscribed toward the exposition hall and auditorium. The original plan was to raise \$75,000, including valuation on the lot. It is possible that a lot will be donated, in which event something like \$60,000 would be needed for the building. The promoters of this enterprise state that the hall must and will be erected here for the 1917 textile show.

Mill District Wants to Build \$25,000 School.

An unusual achievement in erection of a modern \$25,000 school will be achieved in the school district just south of Greenville, S. C., city limits, including Dunnean and Mills mills, if present plans can be carried out to a successful conclusion.

Citizens of that section desire to consolidate the two schools now in operation in the district, at Mills Mill and Dunnean Mill, and to put up a modern school building, at a cost of \$25,000 which will be adequate to give better and more thorough education than is now the case in the district, and to furnish vocational training as well.

A petition is in circulation asking the county board of education to call a special election upon the question of issuing \$25,000 in bonds, and levying an additional school tax of two mills. A number of signatures have been had on the petition, and good progress is reported.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

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Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

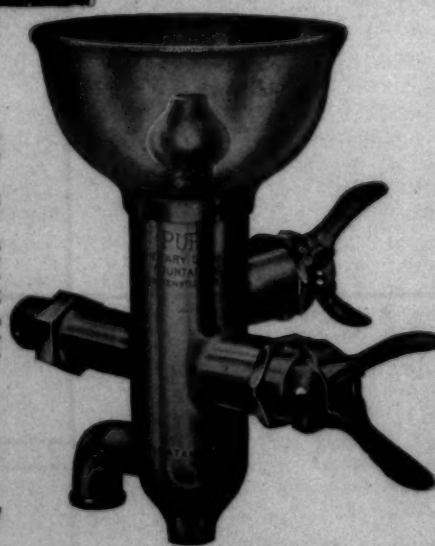
SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haverhill, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

One copy of the petition is being circulated by Secretary Evans of the Mills Y. M. C. A.

Southern Mills Use More Cotton Than Ever Before.

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—The world's takings of American cotton during the year ended July 31st was placed at 14,171,000 bales by Secretary H. G. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in his annual report issued today. These figures compare with takings of 18,519,000 the previous season, and 14,512,000 bales two seasons ago.

Southern mill takings placed at 4,047,000 bales broke all former records, according to the report, as did takings of 505,000 bales by Japanese, Chinese and East Indian mills.

Secretary Hester placed the total value of the commercial crop for the year at 765,700,560, compared to \$593,432,978 the preceding year and \$977,844,114 the year before. "These values," the report explained, "are for cotton only, and do not include the value of the cottonseed, which this year more than any past year, constitutes a specially important item. The value of the 1915 crop with seed added would total \$958,200,000; the previous year \$749,384,978, and the year before \$1,134,444,114."

The country's commercial crop for the year was 12,938,256 bales, a decrease under the previous year of 2,169,755 bales and 1,944,237 bales under two seasons ago.

"Of the decrease in deliveries under last year," Mr. Hester reported, "fifty-six and nine-tenths per cent was in Texas, 27.2 per cent in the other gulf states and 15.9 per cent in the Atlantic States. In grade, the crop ranked with the best during the last five years, averaging middling to strict middling, and it was marked by a scarcity of low grades and irregular cotton. The average price for middling for the year was 11.99 cents per pound compared to 7.94 last year and 13.49 cents the year before.

"A short crop and increased consumptive demand, especially from American mills, offset in a measure the influence of the European war and the large carry-over at the end of the previous season, resulting in restoration of values to a more normal basis. The records indicate that not only was every bale brought into sight from the fields consumed, but that the visible and invisible supply left over from last year was treasured upon the extent of almost 2,000,000 bales. In brief the problems of war and the enormous growth of 1914-15 have thus far been met to an extent more satisfactory than anticipated by the most sanguine."

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets became more active last week, and prices rose again. Print cloths and convertibles were active and sheetings were bought in larger quantities at slightly higher prices. There was an increasing demand for piece dyed cotton goods in the heavier weights, and domestics were in better demand from the jobbers. Converters and printers were in the market and made offers at prices that would not have been considered a short while ago. Contracts were put through on cloths at advances of a quarter cent over the previous week, with sellers restricting forward deliveries to the end of the year.

Cotton goods and yarns both are advancing. The rise in prints, convertibles, sheetings and many other lines has just started, according to some of the factors in the market. Prices of many lines of gray goods and brown goods are not yet on a parity with the values put on dyed goods, and a steady rise in the brown and gray cotton is looked for. The demand for finished goods, both for home and foreign consumption, has broadened to such an extent as to make it one of the features of the trade.

The largest mills making staple spring goods, which were opened two weeks ago, have sold up, advanced and withdrawn their lines. It is said that at least three of the largest mills in the country on this goods can take no more business to be made up before the first of the year.

Manufacturers are not interested in offers of a quarter cent advance on staple goods for delivery beyond the first of the year. With raw cotton close to 14 cents, they are naturally not willing to take business on finished goods which represent a basis of less than 13 cents for cotton. Aside from the print cloth and gray goods end of the market, interest is turning to the brown and staple bleached goods, also duck. While buyers are inclined to be conservative they appreciate fully that they cannot place orders for forward contracts at the old price levels. In regard to heavy goods, such as ducks and osnaburgs, the weight of the cotton or yarn used in the weaving is important. Prices as quoted last week, have been talking for months past of cotton at 10 cents or even lower. Smaller consumption of cotton and yarns by England was one of the strongest arguments for lower cotton. However, the rise in cotton has been sustained and statistics do not indicate a very large crop this year. However, the real force in sending values up has not been the rise in cotton, but the steady demand for spot and future deliveries of staple and fancy goods of all kinds.

Firms engaged in export trade stated last week that they were offered a larger volume of business

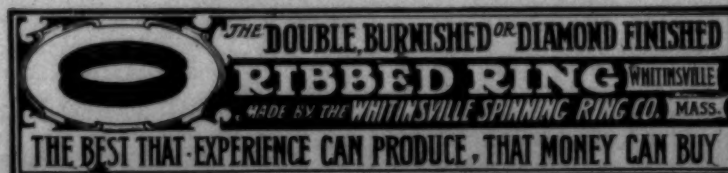
than they could handle, owing to the trouble in getting mills to make the deliveries wanted. Some of the deliveries wanted on export orders, cannot begin until the first of the year. In the South American markets, bleached goods made in this country are being offered in competition with those made in Manchester, and that owing to the present high costs in Manchester, American goods look attractive to the South American buyers. While there have been persistent rumors regarding the possibility of further cotton goods business with South Africa and China the large export houses stated they could not find a basis for the rumor except from the known fact that goods are scarce in those markets. Should such a demand spring up, the chief difficulty would be in making deliveries promptly, as goods wanted there are hard to get promptly.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, business was somewhat more active, and prices showed a tendency to advance with the improved trade. Spots were in good demand and considerable interest was shown in deliveries as far as four months ahead. Sales of wide and medium width goods were larger than other styles, though it was reported that much more interest was being shown in narrows. Where contracts were placed, sellers insisted on an advance of a sixteenth of a cent, as they declined to go ahead on old prices in the face of the uncertain cotton market.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	4 1-4 —
28-inch, 64x60s	4 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	6 1-2 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s ..	6 —
4-yard, 80x80s	7 5-8 —
Brown drills, std....	8 3-4 —
Sheetings, So. std....	8 1-4 —
3-yard, 48x48s	8 —
4-yard, 56x60s	5 3-4 —
4-yard, 48x48s	6 1-4 —
4-yard, 44x44s	6 —
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2 —
Denims, 9-ounce	At value —
Denims, 2-20s	18 —
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck....	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2 —
Woodberry, sail duck..	17 1/2% —
Mt. Vernon wide d'k..	14 1/2% —
Alexander, oz. duck....	12c b'sis —
Buckeye, oz. duck....	12c b'sis —
Dreadnaught	14 —
Great Mallard	12 1-4 —
Republic Sail Duck....	25% —
Republic, U. S. A....	15% —
Ticking, 8-oz.	15 1-2 —
Standard prints	7 —
Standard gingham ..	8 —
Dress gingham	9 1-2 10 1-2 —
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2 7 —

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.
COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

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CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales in the local yarn market were only moderate last week. Buyers from this market did not take much yarn, but the inquiry from buyers outside of the Philadelphia market was good for both prompt and spot deliveries and sales of from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds were made. Buyers needed the yarn and had to pay the high prices. The demand for yarn for prompt deliveries is strong, and as a result spinners are very firm and holding for prices generally above this market. Receipts of yarns from the South were only fair. Shipments from the sections hurt by the recent flood are coming through again, but are being made slowly and in nothing like normal volume.

Manufacturers of hosiery and underwear seem to need yarns at this time and dealers received many inquiries during the week for yarn for spot and prompt shipment. The best demand was for numbers up to 30s. The fact that deliveries have been delayed and that manufacturers failed to cover their needs fully seems to be responsible for the yarns being needed by the knitters. One dealer reported that his inquiries amounted to a total of about a quarter million pounds, but he was only able to make small sales as he could not get the yarn from the spinners. Some of the sales of carded yarns made during the week were as follows: 26s cones, prompt delivery 39 1-2 cents for delivery next month, 29 cents; 24s cones, 28 1-2 cents; 20s cones sold for 20 1-2 cents; 30s for 34 to 36 cents.

The demand for combed yarns continues strong and steady for both single and ply yarns, prompt and future deliveries. Only a very few mills can make anything like prompt deliveries, and a large part of the mills are sold ahead for months. New mills now under construction which are expected to be ready for operation in the fall are said to be sold some months into next year. Prices of all kinds of combed yarns continue to go higher. It is expected that the high prices will continue indefinitely, as there is no reason apparent why there should be any break in prices.

Some of the sales reported during the week were as follows: 30-2 combed Sea Island, 72 and 74 cents; 40-2 combed Sea Island, 75 cents; 50-2 combed Sea Island, 83 to 85 cents; 40-2 combed peeler skeins and warps, 58 to 60 cents; 50-2 combed peeler warps mercerizing twist, 68 and 69 cents for January delivery; 60-2 combed peeler warps mercerizing twist, for January delivery, 78 and 79 cents; 60-2 cones for prompt delivery, 80 to 83 cents.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	21	—22
10s to 12s	23	—23 1-2
14s	24	1-2
16s	26	—
20s	28	—

24s	30	1-2
26s	31	—31 1-2
30s	33	—33 1-2
36s	—	—43
40s	—	—46
50s	57	—
60s	66	68
3-ply 8s upholstery	21	1-2—22 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	21	1-2—22 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	22	—
10s	23	—
12s	24	—
14s	25	—
16s	25	1-2
20s	—	—
22s	—	—26 1-2
26s	—	—29
30s	29	—30

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	23	—
14s	23	1-2
16s	25	1-2
20s	27	—
22s	27	1-2
24s	27	—28
26s	29	—
30s	30	—30 1-2
40s	41	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc

8s to 10s	24	—
12s to 14s	25	—
2-ply 16s	26	1-2
2-ply 20s	28	1-2
2-ply 24s	31	1-2
2-ply 26s	—	—22
2-ply 30s	—	—34
2-ply 40s	46	—
2-ply 50s	57	—
2-ply 60s	—	—66

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	24	1-4
10s	24	1-2
12s	25	—
14s	25	1-2
16s	26	—
18s	26	1-2
20s	27	—
22s	27	1-2
24s	—	—28
26s	—	—28 1-2
22s colors	—	—29
30s	30	—31
40s	40	—42

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	25	1-2
11s	26	—
12s	26	1-2
14s	27	—
16s	27	1-2
18s	28	—
20s	29	—
22s	30	—
26s	30	—31
28s	32	—33
30s	33	—35
40s	46	—47

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	38	—40
24s	42	—43
30s	48	—50
40s	58	—60
50s	68	—70
60s0	78	—80
70s	88	—90
80s	1.03	—1.05

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.
Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
American Spin. Co. S. C.	165	—
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	95	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	70	—
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—
Capital C. M., S. C.	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	—	—
Clifton C. M., S. C.	—	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	—
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	—	—
Darlington M. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C.	—	25
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	—	—
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co. Ga.	—	—
Exposition C. C., Ga.	—	—
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Gainesville C. M., com	60	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	—	100
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	—
Granby C. M., S. C.	—	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	60	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	110
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	—	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	—	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com	—	—
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	—	90
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	—	80
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co. S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	—
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	—
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd	—	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd	—	—
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	—
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	—	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	102
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	—
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	—
Poe, F. M. Mfg. Co.	103	—
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	11	12.50
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	—	—
Richland C. M., pfd.	—	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	—	—
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	—	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	—
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	—	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	—
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd	49	55
Union-Buffalo 2d pfd.	5	10
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	—	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	—	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	100	125
Williamston Mills	87.50	95
Wiscasset C. M., N. C.	—	—
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	103	—
Woodside C. M., pfd.	—	60
Woodside C. M., com.	28	—

Got Floating Cotton.

It is reported that the Catawba Indians managed to salvage about 75 bales of cotton from the river in the "bend." The rush of the water caused an "eddy" near the banks down there, and the cotton would float in there, whirl around a few times and then pass rapidly on. It was in this eddy water that the Indians managed to drag the cotton to the banks.

A report from Great Falls is to the effect that about 75 bales of cotton were dragged from the river at that point. A representative of one of the cotton mills in North Carolina, was down the river Wednesday, hunting for cotton. He said his mill lost about 800 bales in the flood.

His Employer's Comment.

"Say, you! I advertised for a strong boy."

"Well, ain't I a strong boy?"

"You don't show it. Why you make a four-round contest out of licking a stamp."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"My poor fellow, have you been long out of work?"

"I was born in '68, mum."—Boston Transcript.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets became more active last week, and prices rose again. Print cloths and convertibles were active and sheetings were bought in larger quantities at slightly higher prices. There was an increasing demand for piece dyed cotton goods in the heavier weights, and domestics were in better demand from the jobbers. Converters and printers were in the market and made offers at prices that would not have been considered a short while ago. Contracts were put through on cloths at advances of a quarter cent over the previous week, with sellers restricting forward deliveries to the end of the year.

Cotton goods and yarns both are advancing. The rise in prints, convertibles, sheetings and many other lines has just started, according to some of the factors in the market. Prices of many lines of gray goods and brown goods are not yet on a parity with the values put on dyed goods, and a steady rise in the brown and gray cotton is looked for. The demand for finished goods, both for home and foreign consumption, has broadened to such an extent as to make it one of the features of the trade.

The largest mills making staple spring goods, which were opened two weeks ago, have sold up, advanced and withdrawn their lines. It is said that at least three of the largest mills in the country on this goods can take no more business to be made up before the first of the year.

Manufacturers are not interested in offers of a quarter cent advance on staple goods for delivery beyond the first of the year. With raw cotton close to 14 cents, they are naturally not willing to take business on finished goods which represent a basis of less than 13 cents for cotton. Aside from the print cloth and gray goods end of the market, interest is turning to the brown and staple bleached goods, also duck. While buyers are inclined to be conservative they appreciate fully that they cannot place orders for forward contracts at the old price levels. In regard to heavy goods, such as ducks and osnaburgs, the weight of the cotton or yarn used in the weaving is important. Prices as quoted last week, have been talking for months past of cotton at 10 cents or even lower. Smaller consumption of cotton and yarns by England was one of the strongest arguments for lower cotton. However, the rise in cotton has been sustained and statistics do not indicate a very large crop this year. However, the real force in sending values up has not been the rise in cotton, but the steady demand for spot and future deliveries of staple and fancy goods of all kinds.

Firms engaged in export trade stated last week that they were offered a larger volume of business

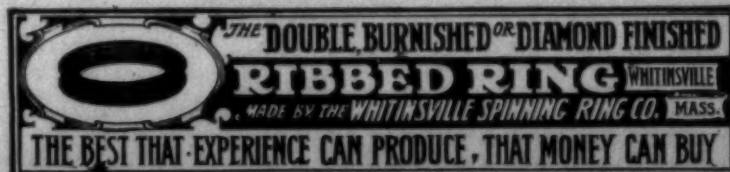
than they could handle, owing to the trouble in getting mills to make the deliveries wanted. Some of the deliveries wanted on export orders, cannot begin until the first of the year. In the South American markets, bleached goods made in this country are being offered in competition with those made in Manchester, and that owing to the present high costs in Manchester, American goods look attractive to the South American buyers. While there have been persistent rumors regarding the possibility of further cotton goods business with South Africa and China the large export houses stated they could not find a basis for the rumor except from the known fact that goods are scarce in those markets. Should such a demand spring up, the chief difficulty would be in making deliveries promptly, as goods wanted there are hard to get promptly.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, business was somewhat more active, and prices showed a tendency to advance with the improved trade. Spots were in good demand and considerable interest was shown in deliveries as far as four months ahead. Sales of wide and medium width goods were larger than other styles, though it was reported that much more interest was being shown in narrows. Where contracts were placed, sellers insisted on an advance of a sixteenth of a cent, as they declined to go ahead on old prices in the face of the uncertain cotton market.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	4 1-4 —
28-inch, 64x60s	4 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	6 1-2 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s...	6 —
4-yard, 80x80s	7 5-8 —
Brown drills, std....	8 3-4 —
Sheetings, So. std....	8 1-4 —
3-yard, 48x48s	8 —
4-yard, 56x60s	5 3-4 —
4-yard, 48x48s	6 1-4 —
4-yard, 44x44s	6 —
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2 —
Denims, 9-ounce	At value —
Denims, 2-20s	18 —
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck...	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz. ...	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2 —
Woodberry, sail duck...	17 1/2% —
Mt. Vernon wide d'k...	14 1/2% —
Alexander, oz. duck...	12c b'sis —
Buckeye, oz. duck...	12c b'sis —
Dreadnaught	14 —
Great Mallard	12 1-4 —
Republic Sail Duck...	25% —
Republic, U. S. A....	15% —
Ticking, 8-oz.	15 1-2 —
Standard prints	7 —
Standard gingham...	8 —
Dress gingham...	9 1-2 10 1-2 —
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2 7 —

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.
COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales in the local yarn market were only moderate last week. Buyers from this market did not take much yarn, but the inquiry from buyers outside of the Philadelphia market was good for both prompt and spot deliveries and sales of from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds were made. Buyers needed the yarn and had to pay the high prices. The demand for yarn for prompt deliveries is strong, and as a result spinners are very firm and holding for prices generally above this market. Receipts of yarns from the South were only fair. Shipments from the sections hurt by the recent flood are coming through again, but are being made slowly and in nothing like normal volume.

Manufacturers of hosiery and underwear seem to need yarns at this time and dealers received many inquiries during the week for yarn for spot and prompt shipment. The best demand was for numbers up to 30s. The fact that deliveries have been delayed and that manufacturers failed to cover their needs fully seems to be responsible for the yarns being needed by the knitters. One dealer reported that his inquiries amounted to a total of about a quarter million pounds, but he was only able to make small sales as he could not get the yarn from the spinners. Some of the sales of carded yarns made during the week were as follows: 26s cones, prompt delivery 39 1-2 cents for delivery next month, 29 cents; 24s cones, 28 1-2 cents; 20s cones sold for 20 1-2 cents; 30s for 34 to 36 cents.

The demand for combed yarns continues strong and steady for both single and ply yarns, prompt and future deliveries. Only a very few mills can make anything like prompt deliveries, and a large part of the mills are sold ahead for months. New mills now under construction which are expected to be ready for operation in the fall are said to be sold some months into next year. Prices of all kinds of combed yarns continue to go higher. It is expected that the high prices will continue indefinitely, as there is no reason apparent why there should be any break in prices.

Some of the sales reported during the week were as follows: 30-2 combed Sea Island, 72 and 74 cents; 40-2 combed Sea Island, 75 cents; 50-2 combed Sea Island, 83 to 85 cents; 40-2 combed peeler skeins and warps, 58 to 60 cents; 50-2 combed peeler warps mercerizing twist, 68 and 69 cents for January delivery; 60-2 combed peeler warps mercerizing twist, for January delivery, 78 and 79 cents; 60-2 cones for prompt delivery, 80 to 83 cents

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	21	—22
10s to 12s	23	—23 1-2
14s	24	1-2
16s	26	—
20s	28	—

24s	30	1-2
26s	31	—31 1-2
30s	33	—33 1-2
36s	—	—43
40s	—	—46
50s	57	—
60s	66	68
3-ply 8s upholstery	21	1-2—22 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	21	1-2—22 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	22	—
10s	23	—
12s	24	—
14s	25	—
16s	25	1-2
20s	—	—
22s	—	—26 1-2
26s	—	—29
30s	29	—30

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	23	—
14s	23	1-2
16s	25	1-2
20s	27	—
22s	27	1-2
24s	27	—28
26s	29	—
30s	30	—30 1-2
40s	41	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

8s to 10s	24	—
12s to 14s	25	—
2-ply 16s	26	1-2
2-ply 20s	28	1-2
2-ply 24s	31	1-2
2-ply 26s	—	—22
2-ply 30s	—	—34
2-ply 40s	46	—
2-ply 50s	57	—
2-ply 60s	—	—66

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	24	1-4
10s	24	1-2
12s	25	—
14s	25	1-2
16s	26	—
18s	26	1-2
20s	27	—
22s	27	1-2
24s	—	—28
26s	—	—28 1-2
22s colors	—	—29
30s	30	—31
40s	40	—42

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	25	1-2
11s	26	—
12s	26	1-2
14s	27	—
16s	27	1-2
18s	28	—
20s	29	—
22s	30	—
26s	30	—31
28s	32	—33
30s	33	—35
40s	46	—47

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	38	—40
24s	42	—43
30s	48	—50
40s	58	—60
50s	68	—70
60s0	78	—80
70s	88	—90
80s	1.03	—1.05

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
American Spin. Co. S. C.	165	—
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	95	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	70	—
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—
Capital C. M., S. C.	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	—	—
Clifton C. M., S. C.	—	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	—
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	—	—
Darlington M. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	—
Duncan Mills, S. C.	—	25
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	—	—
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co. Ga.	—	—
Exposition C. C., Ga.	—	—
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Gainesville C. M., com	60	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	—	100
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	—
Granby C. M., S. C.	—	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	60	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	110
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, John P. Mfg Co.	—	85
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Mollohon Mfg. Co. S. C.	80	100
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Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	—
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd	—	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd	—	—
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	—
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	—	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	102
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Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	—
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	100
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Parker Mills Co., pfd.	11	12.50
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	—	—
Richland C. M., pfd.	—	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	—	—
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	—	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	—
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Union-Buffalo 2d pfd.	5	10
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	—	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	—	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	100	125
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W. F. Rawl, of Newberry, S. C., has accepted a position at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and will also be director of the Clinton Mill Band.

J. S. Stroud, a graduate of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, who has been superintendent of the Stonewall Mills, Stonewill, Miss., for the past eighteen months, has accepted a position as superintendent of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.

Monarch Mills Tender Pastor Use of House.

Through the courtesy of A. H. Cottingham, the superintendent of the Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., this company built a nice six-room house at Monarch and tendered same to the Mount Aetna Baptist Church to be used for a pastor's home.

Code of Successful Workers.

In the American Magazine, Ray Stannard Baker gives the following code for successful work, including the nine business commandments adapted for boys and girls:

1. I will respect all useful work, and be courteous to the workers.
 2. I will know my work, and have ambition to do it well.
 3. I will take the initiative, and develop executive ability.
 4. I will be industrious and willing.
 5. I will be honest and truthful.
 6. I will educate myself into strength of character.
 7. I will be faithful to my work.
 8. I will be loyal.
 9. I will be a gentleman—a lady.
- The world does not owe me a living, but I am proud to make a good living for myself.

Inspiration.

Once a very youthful chicken fancier had in his possession a couple of bantam hens that laid very small eggs. He finally hit upon a plan to remedy this.

When the lad's father went the next morning to the chicken house he was surprised to find an ostrich egg tied to one of the beams and above it a card with this notice:

"Keep your eye on this and do your best."—Exchange.

English Method of Warp Preparation.

(Continued from Page 9.)

difficulty is found when colored warps are prepared in this way, and the same care is required in weaving, and for this reason the process has given way to the more open warps except for some of the coarser cloths and simple patterns. Where striped regattas are made the threads were formerly laid in the wraith in layers of colors, and the two leases left at the end for the drawer to make the pattern when drawing the threads in the healds, but latterly the process has been brought to more closely imitate the dressed warp by laying the threads in the wraith to the pattern desired, and picking up the threads in a lease at the finish. This method necessitates laying in the threads from the end and end lease, and counting them off according to the patterns, but has the advantage of placing each thread in its exact position on the beam, and as the groups of threads are reduced in size by using a wraith with a greater number of dents per inch, the warp is divided up to a considerable extent and gets a substitute for dressing.—Textile Recorder.

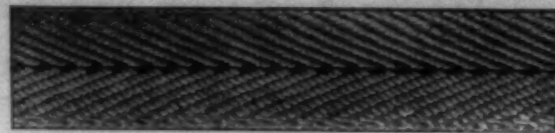
"I fell out of bed last night."
"Is that so? Did you sleep too near where you got in?"
"No. Too near where I fell out!"

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO. Inc

Manufacturers of
Spindle Tape

And

Bandings



Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ONCE TRIED — ALWAYS USED



RICE DOBBY CHAIN AND PEGS

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.,

Millbury, Mass

COTTON MILL FOR SALE

A Hosiery Yarn
Mill of 7000
Spindles

Machinery modern and little used.

For further information address

O. A. ROBBINS, Florence, Ala.



Arabol Gum G.



- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

TRIAL ORDERS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL — ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN HOT DRY WEATHER.

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CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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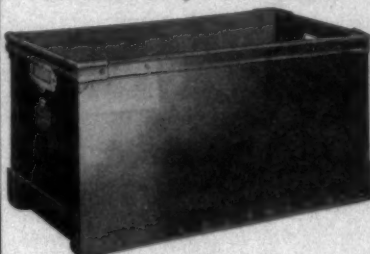
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1024 Filbert St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sales Agents for Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Speeder and Intermediate Hands.
The Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.,
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Operatives Wanted.

Want a full set of mill help for the Tarboro Cotton Factory. This mill is being equipped with up-to-date machinery and will need all kinds of labor, picking and card room help, spinners, spoolers, warpers, weavers and slasher room help, watchman, etc. Mill will be operated under new management and steady work guaranteed. Apply to A. M. Vandergrift, superintendent, Tarboro, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Owing to increase in our plant we can use several good families of spinners, doffers and frame hands, also one good frame fixer and card grinder combined. Good wages and run sixty hours a week. Good healthy location. Address Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

Help Wanted.

We can furnish regular work to several families of help, with Spinners, Doffers, Card Room Help, Weavers and Spoolers. Good healthy place. For further information apply to Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had long practical experience and can give references for either position. Address No. 1498

Position Wanted.

Want position as overseer of carding, or overseer of carding and spinning, anywhere, any size mill. I want a place where a good carder is needed. Am a first-class carder and spinner and need a position. Can give satisfaction. Am 40 years old and married. Can move at once. Address R. L. S., Box 260, Lanett, Ala.

SECOND HAND MACHINERY WANTED.

SLUBBERS, 12"x6", PREFERABLY 68 SPINDLE.
SPOOLERS, 4"x6", PREFERABLY 100 SPINDLES.
SPINNING FRAMES, 2" RING 3" SPACE AND 6" OR 7" TRAVEL, 208 TO 240 SPINDLES.
TWISTERS, 2 1/4" R., 3 3/4" G., 6" OR 7" T.
WINDERS, UNIVERSAL NO. 5 JONESBORO YARN MILLS Jonesboro, Tenn.

Wanted.

Man for night superintendent of 5,000 spindle yarn mill. Must be good responsible man and well recommended and a spinner. Salary \$3.50 a day straight time and a good house. Reply at once to "Superintendent," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANT MACHINIST AND ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK ADDRESS MILLEN COTTON LLS, MILLEN, GA.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First-class card grinder wanted in an up-to-date yarn mill. Healthy place, good water and schools. Will pay right man \$10.50 per week. Address "B," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overseer Carding Wanted.

Wanted—Card room overseer in 25,000 spindle mill on combed Sea Island yarn. Must understand combers thoroughly. Wages \$5.00 per day. Apply to Beaver Mills, North Adams, Mass.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large and am now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1499.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed and can mill. Have had long experience give present employers as references. Address No. 1500.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed but desire to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1501.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am considered especially efficient on carding. Can furnish the highest references from last employers. Address No. 1502.

WANT position as carder or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and held last job 5 years. Best of references. Address No. 1503.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience and have been on present job for 2 years. Have family of 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Address No. 1504.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am thoroughly practical. Can clothe my cards, fill brushes and handle all kinds of speeders. Claim to be a hustler. Address No. 1505.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in South Carolina. Now employed but wish larger job. Am a Draper man, but understand plain and drill goods. Have increased production on last job 20 per cent and seconds to less than 1 per cent. Address 1506.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine yarn and especially on combers. Best of references. Address No. 1507.

WANT position as night overseer of carding and spinning on either coarse or fine colored work. Married. Age 35. Can furnish references from present employers. Address No. 1508.

WANT position as overseer in large card room or as carder and spinner in medium size mill. 30 years experience in carding and spinning. 12 years as overseer. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1509.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weave mill. Want mill that will appreciate services of a competent man that is sober, industrious and reliable with ambition to do something. Am now employed and have held my present position for 8 years. Can come on short notice. Present employers as references as to character and ability. Address No. 1510.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in both departments and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1511.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but for good reason desire to change. Am prepared to handle either cloth or yarn mill and am experienced on both gray and colored goods. Address No. 1512.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am strictly sober. References on application. Address No. 1513.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a fine yarn mill on combed or carded work. Experienced on sea island, Egyptian and Peeler cotton. Good references. Address No. 1514.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1515.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1516.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had a number of years experience in carding. Married. Strictly sober and know how to get quality and production. Am experienced on both colored and white work. Address No. 1517.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but desire to make a change. Competent to handle any size or kind of mill. Address No. 1518.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on duck. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1519.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either electric or steam plant. Good references. Address No. 1520.

WANT position as overseer carding or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1521.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1522.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, prefer N. C. or S. C. Am at present assistant superintendent of a good mill, but have the ambition to go up a step. Best of references. Address No. 1523.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mills or overseer of weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1524.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superintendent but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1526.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 33. Strictly sober. 10 years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1527.

WANT to purchase on terms, \$500 to \$1,000 stock in small or medium size mill, that can give me work as superintendent, carder or carder and spinner at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a good carder and expert card grinder. Married Temperate. Age 36. Best of references. Address No. 15282.

WANT position as overseer of spinning on white or colored work. Am a young man of good training and experience. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1529.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as well as good education. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1530.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced sheetings, drills, enameled duck, tire duck and she duck. Also on both Stafford and Draper looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1531.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in such work and am an expert machinist. Can furnish best of references Address 1532.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1533.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent or yarn and weaving mills. Am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1534.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 45. Have had 20 years with steam, water and electric drives. Good references. Address No. 1535.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1536.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1537.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references Address No. 1538.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed. Best of references. Address No. 1539.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now employed and have had long experience. Fine references. Address No. 1540.

WANT position as overseer of weaving with or without cloth room. Am strictly temperate and married. Have experience on sheeting, duck and drills, osnaburgs, denims, prints, chambrays, fancy and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 1541.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am good manager of help and can obtain good production at low cost. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 1545.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1547.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years experience in card room and also special experience overhauling. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1548.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1549.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on combing and fine yarns and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1550.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change to a healthy location. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, both white and colored. Am a practical weaver and designer. Address No. 1551.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had long experience in such positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1552.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Have had experience on hosiery and weaving yarns, single and ply. Will not consider anything under \$3,600. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1553.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner or superintendent. Sober. Have been in card room 16 years. Can furnish every kind of references. Address No. 1554.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 36. Have had 11 years experience in cloth room, 4 years as second hand and 6 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1556.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 4 years. Am experienced on fine yarns, also white and colored yarns, also combers. Address No. 1557.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish former em-

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ployers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1558.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Held last position 3 years and gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1559.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address No. 1560.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have held present position for two years and giving entire satisfaction. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner at not less than \$4.00. Age 28. Have had 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1563.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1564.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in card room and was second hand for five years. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1565.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of a Southern mill but have been in New England for several years and desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1566.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1567.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. Have had long experience and can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 1568.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can give best of references from former employees. Address No. 1571.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references. No. 1572.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 12 years experience as overseer on all kinds of goods and can furnish references from some of best mills in the South. Address No. 1574.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving satisfaction but desire to change. Experienced on combers and colored work. Good references. No. 1575.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mills. Can come on short notice. First-class references. Address No. 1578.

WANT position as overseer of carding. For good reasons desire to change from present position. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 579.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 35 years of age. Strictly sober, guarantee results. Can furnish best references. Would like to correspond with parties needing a man. Address No. 1582.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had wide experience in and around cotton mills, steam and electric plants. 6 years as assistant and 9 years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Am now employed, but wish larger job. Best of references. Address No. 1583.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1584.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as night superintendent and giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Will not accept anything less than \$4.00. Address No. 1585.

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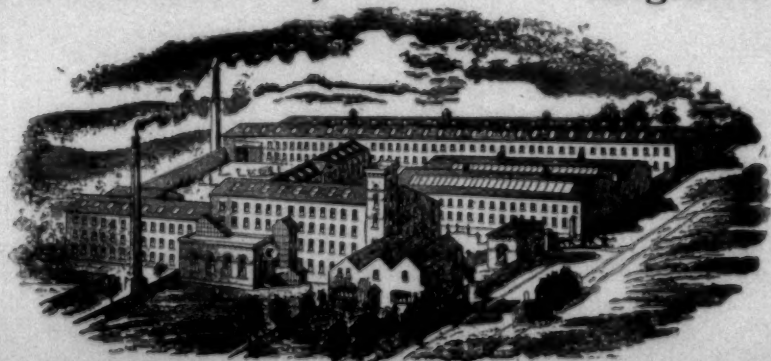
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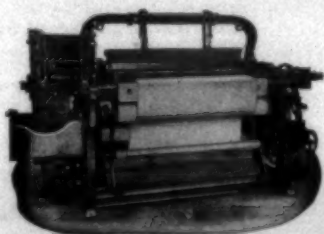
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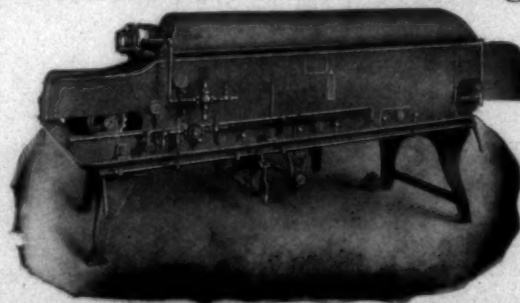
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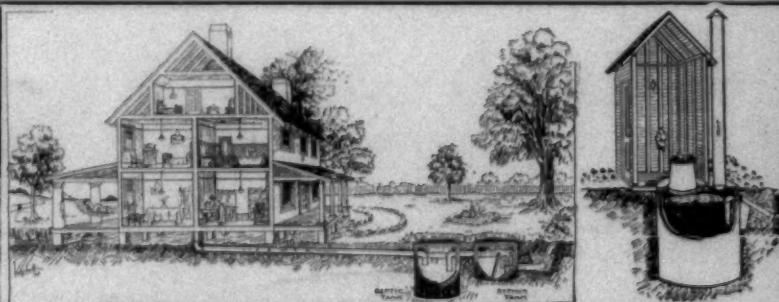
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